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**BOOK BINDING**  
**AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.**

# GETTING SERIOUS

Minister Shimamura Not Yet  
 Satisfied.

## COMMUNICATION, NOT ANSWER

### Honor of Japan at Stake and Treaty Violated.

Will Insist Upon Reasonable Ex-  
 planation—Probable Sever-  
 ing of Relations.

The Hawaii-Japan immigration dif-  
 ferences grow apace. Yesterday the  
 Foreign Office sent a communication to  
 Minister Shimamura in answer to  
 his request for reasons for turning  
 back the Japanese immigrants by the  
 three steamers more than a month  
 ago. Minister Shimamura was seen at  
 the Japanese Legation last evening  
 on his return from H. B. M.'s Com-  
 missioner Hawes' reception. In re-  
 sponse to a question, the Minister said  
 to a reporter for the Advertiser:

"I was very much surprised this af-  
 ternoon to read in the newspapers  
 what purported to be a transcript of a  
 communication which had been, or  
 would be sent me by Minister of For-  
 eign Affairs Cooper. It seemed so un-  
 usual," continued Minister Shima-  
 mura, "to find a communication of a  
 diplomatic nature in public print be-  
 fore it had reached the person to whom  
 it is addressed. I suppose I should not  
 object; it may be diplomatic etiquette  
 according to Hawaii. I had been in-  
 vited to assist Commissioner Hawes at  
 his reception this afternoon, and ar-  
 ranged to leave the Legation at 3:30.  
 I had several callers before that time,  
 and after the last one had departed,  
 and I was waiting the hour to leave,  
 the newspapers arrived, and I was  
 amazed to find an account of the let-  
 ter that had been sent. Shortly after-  
 ward the document arrived.

"I cannot show you the letter. From  
 our standpoint, it is not for publica-  
 tion, but if you are willing to accept  
 what appears in the afternoon papers,  
 and said to be a copy, you can  
 do so. I do not consider what I  
 have received to be an answer to my  
 request for particulars, and I shall  
 make another attempt to secure one.  
 Japan asks nothing unreasonable; she  
 wants justice and fairness in the mat-  
 ter—nothing else. If she cannot get  
 it—well, I do not know what will fol-  
 low. The action of the Hawaiian Gov-  
 ernment in refusing a landing to peo-  
 ple who, Japan believed, after an in-  
 vestigation made before their depart-  
 ure, were eligible to land, was a gross  
 violation of the treaty. Now, I have  
 asked for an explanation; for reasons  
 for this Government's actions, and I  
 get what? This (reading from an after-  
 noon paper) is what the Foreign Office  
 gives out as its answer to Japan's re-  
 quest:

"The position taken by the Hawai-  
 ian Government is that the immigra-  
 tion laws are a reasonable exercise of  
 the police power of the State and that  
 the administration had impartially en-  
 forced them. For this reason, the Ha-  
 waiian Government considers that the  
 principal in indemnity cases does not  
 apply.

"Another paragraph of Minister  
 Cooper's answer states that if in the  
 future there should be any infraction  
 of the present immigration laws by  
 Japanese immigrants, a like action  
 will follow."

"My Government tells me to get a  
 reasonable excuse for the action taken.  
 I cannot find it in this. I do not think  
 that my Government is acting arbit-  
 rarily in this, a matter which involves  
 the honor of a nation. Japan asks  
 nothing unreasonable, nothing unjust.  
 Japan is acting according to the law  
 of nations. She is not dealing with the  
 Board of Health, the Custom House or  
 the quarantine officers; the case is one  
 of nation with nation. The United  
 States has been advised of the affair,  
 and probably knows the status of the  
 case as well as we, and if the Govern-  
 ment at Washington believes that the  
 position taken by Japan is right, ac-  
 cording to international law, there  
 will be no interference. On the other  
 hand, if our position is arbitrary, any  
 nation may interfere.

"In Japan's attitude toward Hawaii,  
 it is not an exhibition of the power of  
 the strong over the weak! Hawaii is a  
 sovereign State and stands among  
 nations the same as England or Japan

or any sovereignty; there can be no  
 difference."

Replying to a question regarding the  
 possibility of the matter being left to  
 arbitration in the event that no satis-  
 factory answer could be obtained and  
 no agreement arrived at, the Minister  
 said:

"In small affairs arbitration may be  
 allowed, but never where the honor of  
 a nation is at stake. There is no court  
 where cases in international law are  
 tried—the only tribunal is the strong  
 arm and the strong vessels—honor is  
 too sacred a thing to any nation to be  
 played with by courts of arbitration.

"Here is the situation: To further  
 the interests of the chief industry of  
 the Hawaiian Islands, Japanese im-  
 migration is invited; a treaty or con-  
 vention between the two Governments  
 is entered into and the Japanese labor-  
 ers come here to work. Japan did not  
 seek the treaty, nor did she seek the  
 territory for her subjects—they came  
 upon invitation. Then Hawaii discov-  
 ers that the Japanese are competitors,  
 and a law is passed to restrict the  
 immigration. Japan is quite satisfied,  
 and, in order that there can be no  
 misunderstanding, investigates the



H. SHIMAMURA,  
 H. I. J. M. Minister Resident.

status of every emigrant leaving her  
 shores. Every emigrant who left Yoko-  
 hama for Honolulu did so according  
 to the laws of the Republic—Japan was  
 satisfied of this before they left. Each  
 free laborer had the amount of money  
 required, and was eligible to land, but  
 the authorities here said no!

"If it was found that more laborers  
 were coming to Hawaii than the de-  
 mand called for, I am quite sure that  
 an intimation of the fact from the Ex-  
 ecutive to my Government would  
 have had the proper consideration.  
 But there was none sent, and without  
 any cause, so far as I am able to learn,  
 the men and women were returned.  
 At this stage of the proceedings the  
 emigration matter cuts a very small  
 figure—the honor of Japan is at stake,  
 and an explanation must be had.

"Japan understands that there is a  
 tacit agreement that the United  
 States has an interest here, a—I am  
 at a loss for the word—that, while not  
 assuming the proportions of a protec-  
 torate, she stands in the nature of god-  
 mother to the Island Republic, but the  
 officials of the Government of the United  
 States are too well versed in inter-  
 national law and the custom of deal-  
 ing in such matters as to say Japan is  
 wrong if she is right or that Hawaii is  
 right if she is wrong.

Japan has respect for the United  
 States because of the cordial relations  
 existing between the Governments and  
 the enormous trade being developed  
 by the two countries. Think, then, how  
 little Japan considers Hawaii from a  
 commercial standpoint. If Hawaii can  
 get on without the Japanese in the  
 cane fields, well and good. I am quite  
 sure Japan will be satisfied, but, of  
 course, the present difficulty will be  
 settled first; there can be no open  
 breach of the treaty on the part of  
 Hawaii without some explanation.

"When will the negotiations cease?  
 I am sure, I wish they were at an end  
 now, but if the Government here de-  
 lays matters by sending communica-  
 tions like the one I received today, I  
 am sure I cannot say when they will  
 end. My instructions in the matter are  
 plain. If I cannot get a reasonable an-  
 swer to my request I may go home, and  
 perhaps some one else will have better  
 success. If I withdraw, you know  
 what follows. I hope it will not reach  
 that point. It would be an unpleasant  
 ending to a very pleasant sojourn in  
 Hawaii."

According to the newspapers an Ohio  
 husband became the happy father of  
 seven children not long ago. Of the  
 seven all lived but one. It is to be  
 hoped that he laid in a supply of Cham-  
 berlain's Cough Remedy, the only sure  
 cure for croup, whooping cough, colds  
 and coughs, and so insured his chil-  
 dren against these diseases. For sale  
 by all druggists and dealers. Benson,  
 Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

# AT THE CONSULATE

British Commissioner Hawes  
 Receives.

## IN HONOR OF QUEEN VICTORIA

### Her Majesty's Birthday Celebration.

Hundreds of People Pay Their  
 Respects—A Festive  
 Gathering.

The British flag fluttered invitingly  
 over the residence of Her Majesty's  
 Commissioner and Consul General,  
 Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, at Palama, yes-  
 terday afternoon. In honor of the  
 birthday of Her Majesty, Queen Vic-  
 toria, Commissioner Hawes received  
 from 3:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Every loyal  
 son of Britain in Honolulu, who could  
 leave his home celebration, was there  
 during some part of the afternoon, and  
 many a deep draught was drunk to  
 Her Majesty's health.

By the Commissioner's general invi-  
 tation the function was a public one,  
 and hundreds of people, representing  
 nearly every nationality resident in  
 Honolulu, were present. By 5 o'clock  
 the spacious grounds were filled with  
 a throng of men and women in holiday  
 attire. The British subject jostled the  
 Japanese officer in full uniform, the  
 American officer elbowed the member  
 of foreign diplomatic corps, and every-  
 where were private citizens strolling  
 about listening to the band, or sitting  
 beneath the tent, which was festooned  
 with the flags of every nation.

Commissioner Hawes was assisted in  
 receiving by Mrs. T. R. Walker, wife  
 of the British Vice Consul. The guests  
 arrived by the main entrance to the  
 grounds. All the other approaches  
 were closed by artificial hedges of  
 palm branches and ferns. The British  
 flag was draped above the entrance to  
 the veranda. About the sides there  
 was a profusion of palms, and the  
 posts were decorated with maize. The  
 artificial decorations enhanced the  
 beauty of the luxuriant growth of na-  
 tive shrubs and flowers about the resi-  
 dence.

The guests were received on the  
 veranda. They were met by Commis-  
 sioner Hawes and Mrs. Walker. With  
 them were: The Minister of Foreign  
 Affairs and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs.  
 S. M. Damon, wife of the Minister of  
 Finance; Attorney General and Mrs.  
 W. O. Smith, H. I. J. M.'s Minister  
 and Mrs. H. Shimamura, Senor Cana-  
 varro, Charge d'Affaires of Portugal;  
 United States Charge d'Affaires and  
 Mrs. Mills, M. Vossion, French Com-  
 missioner; Mr. Giffard, Acting Chan-  
 cellor of the French Legation; Vice  
 Consul T. R. Walker, Consul J. F.  
 Hackfeld, Consul Charles Weight,  
 Consul H. Renjes, Consul Bruce Cart-  
 wright, Consul Julius Hoting, Miss  
 Gay, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Swanzy and  
 Mrs. Robinson.

At 4 o'clock President Dole arrived.  
 The Government Band, stationed in  
 one corner of the grounds, played the  
 "President's March" as he approached.

For a half hour a steady stream of  
 guests had been arriving. As soon as  
 they were received they proceeded at  
 once to the lawn at the foot of the  
 steps, leading from the long veranda.  
 The grounds were beautifully decorat-  
 ed. In the midst was a tent with fes-  
 toons of flags. Lines of flags were  
 strung from tree to tree. There were  
 palms and flowers. Along one side of  
 the residence were the refreshment  
 tents, with the tables piled high with  
 good things. Tables and chairs were  
 placed about the lawn.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the receiving  
 party left their position on the veran-  
 da and marched to the tent to the  
 strains of "God Save the Queen." They  
 continued to receive there. Among  
 the early guests to arrive were Ad-  
 miral Beardslee, and the captains and  
 officers of the American, British and  
 Japanese war vessels in port.

In the dining room there was on ex-  
 hibition the beautiful, illuminated me-  
 morial which is to be sent to Queen  
 Victoria, in honor of the Jubilee, by  
 the British residents in Hawaii. The  
 guest book was there also. Following  
 is the program of the music furnished  
 by the Government Band during the  
 afternoon:

**PROGRAM.**  
 "God Save the Queen."  
 Overture—Festival . . . . . Lortzing  
 Gavotte—Alexina . . . . . Asher  
 Finale—Carmen . . . . . Bizet  
 Cornet Solo—Old Folks at Home . . . . . Barnard  
 Mr. Charles Kreuter.  
 Quadrille—Scotch Melodies . . . . . Woods  
 Selection—Bohemian Girl . . . . . Baile  
 Waltz—Love's Old, Sweet Song . . . . .  
 Bocalossi  
 March—The Honeymoon . . . . . Rosey  
 Selection—Mariana . . . . . Wallace  
 Gavotte—Birthday . . . . . Bogetti  
 Finale—Robin Hood . . . . . De Koven  
 Galop—Queen Victoria . . . . . Farmer  
 "God Save the Queen."  
 Hawaii Ponol.

Bencher's Want Eckels Reappointed.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—There  
 is a quiet effort on foot to induce Pres-  
 dent McKinley to appoint Charles Daws  
 of Evanston, Ill., to some office, and

when the present term of Comptroller  
 Eckels shall have expired to reappoint  
 him, instead of making a change. This  
 effort is fostered by prominent bank-  
 ers in the country. It is understood  
 that Secretary Gage is favorably in-  
 clined.

## NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Report submitted to Senate show-  
 ing its cost.

The Washington Star says that Mr.  
 Bernard Green, superintendent of the  
 new Congressional Library, has sub-  
 mitted to the Senate a report upon the  
 construction of the building. The re-  
 port says:

"In conformity with the law of Oc-  
 tober 2, 1888, under which the work  
 has been conducted, a report of pro-  
 ceedings has been rendered to Con-  
 gress at the commencement of each  
 session. In the last of these reports  
 it was stated that the building was ex-  
 pected to be essentially completed by  
 the end of February, 1897, and that a  
 supplementary report would be made,  
 containing a detailed statement of the  
 cost of the structure.

"The building having reached prac-  
 tical completion, as anticipated, Con-  
 gress, by act approved February 19,  
 1897, directed that my duties as con-  
 structing officer should terminate on  
 March 4, 1897, and that I should then  
 assume the custody, care and mainte-  
 nance of the building and grounds and  
 superintend the completion of such  
 contracts pertaining to the construc-  
 tion as might remain unfinished on  
 that date, the total cost thereof not to  
 exceed the respective sums stated  
 therein. The 11 several contracts com-  
 ing under this provision on March 4,  
 1897, related mainly to works of art  
 and aggregated \$64,117.63."

The report details these contracts  
 and then continues:

"The cost of the building, excluding  
 the preliminary expenditures by Con-  
 gress while considering the subject  
 prior to the first act authorizing actual  
 construction, dated April 15, 1886, and  
 excluding the cost of the site, amount-  
 ing to \$585,000, but including the above  
 mentioned unfinished contracts, is \$9-  
 032,124.54."

Librarian Spofford said today that  
 he had moved about 100,000 volumes  
 into the new building, being duplicates  
 and books not required in the regular  
 business of the library. He said the  
 work of moving the main body of the  
 library will not be undertaken while  
 Congress remains in session. It will  
 be necessary to close the library for a  
 period while the removal is going on,  
 and Mr. Spofford thinks this should  
 not be done while Congress is in ses-  
 sion.

Mr. Spofford said further that the  
 appropriations for doing this work will  
 not be available until July next, and  
 with the small force now at hand, no  
 progress in this direction could be  
 made.

## AUSTRALASIA IS GROWING.

There Are Now Nearly Five Mil-  
 lions in the Group.

The population statistics of Australa-  
 sia for 1896 are given by the Sydney  
 Herald as follows

Although the colonies have not in-  
 creased so rapidly since 1891 as they  
 did in the preceding decade, the growth  
 of population has nevertheless been  
 very considerable. Since the census in  
 that year the addition has been 513-  
 000, or 13.5 per cent., and last year's  
 increase was \$4,800, or 2 per cent.  
 However unfavorably the figures may  
 contrast with those of earlier times in  
 the history of the continent, the pro-  
 portion continues large in comparison  
 with any increase in the United King-  
 dom or other countries of Europe.

where an advance of 1 per cent. is a  
 full rate. The movement of population  
 outwards from them, while it is in-  
 wards into Australasia, no doubt ac-  
 counts for much of the difference. But  
 some portion of it is due to the more  
 prosperous conditions of Australasia.  
 Of the increase 165,400 is credited to  
 New South Wales and 34,400 to Vic-  
 toria, the greater growth in the older  
 colony having raised it from the sec-  
 ond to the premier position in the  
 Australasian group. Western Australia  
 with and addition of 88,000, New  
 Zealand with one of 87,000 and Queens-  
 land with and increase of 78,000, are  
 the colonies which have made more  
 than the average rate of progress,  
 while Tasmania and South Australia  
 have scarcely equalled it, though still  
 showing much more vitality than Vic-  
 toria. The signs of the times indicate  
 a more rapid growth of population,  
 and it will not be matter for surprise  
 if, when the next census comes to be  
 taken in the first year of the twentieth  
 century, the number of inhabitants in  
 Australasia, now estimated at 4,223,000,  
 will have reached nearly five millions.

## AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Some Features of the Federal  
 Constitution.

The Federal Convention in Australia  
 has been sitting some weeks and the  
 work on the new constitution is pro-  
 gressing rapidly. The present plan in-  
 cludes an executive to be called Gov-  
 ernor General and appointed by the  
 Queen. Each colony is to retain the  
 power of administering local affairs  
 and enacting local laws. There is to  
 be a Federal Parliament, composed of  
 a Senate and House of Representatives,  
 and all control over the tariff taxes  
 and over military and naval affairs is  
 to be vested in this Parliament. Trade  
 among the several colonies is to be  
 as free as among the several States of  
 the American Union, but the feder-  
 ation will be at liberty to impose what  
 tariff it pleases upon imports.

The Mackay Standard speaks of the  
 work of the convention and the con-  
 stitution as follows:  
 Out of 120 clauses in the bill of 1891,  
 only fifteen are likely to be amended

in any vital way. These are three  
 clauses dealing with the constitution  
 of the Senate, which will be recast; al-  
 so two regarding the constitution of the  
 House of Representatives, one about  
 the allowance to members, two deal-  
 ing with money bills and the powers  
 of the Senate, and regarding the con-  
 trol of the railways, three touching fi-  
 nancial arrangements, the debts of the  
 colonies, and the distribution of the  
 Federal surplus, and two relating to  
 equality of trade, and dealing with  
 amendments of the constitution. There  
 is a possibility that judiciary clauses,  
 embodying a modified form of referen-  
 dum, in order to solve possible dead-  
 locks, may be added to the bill. Feder-  
 ation will be under the Crown, and the  
 Governor-General will not be elective.  
 There is a majority of about two to  
 one in favor of equal representation of  
 the States in the Senate, but in return  
 for this concession by the four larger  
 States, it is urged by some that it will  
 be necessary for the smaller States to  
 agree to the powers of the Senate be-  
 ing materially curtailed in regard to  
 money bills.

The feeling of the delegates is de-  
 cidedly in favor of the responsible  
 government. The provision of the bill  
 of 1891 to elect Senators by the Houses  
 of Parliament is now hardly spoken  
 of, the experience of the leading col-  
 onies in the election of the members of  
 the present convention having been so  
 satisfactory as to give prestige to the  
 system of each colony electing its Sen-  
 ators direct as one electorate. It is  
 probable also that the basis of election  
 to both Houses of the Federal Parlia-  
 ment will be one-man-one-vote. The  
 provisions of the draft bill of 1891 will  
 be closely adhered to in regard to the  
 powers of the Senate to deal with  
 money bills. Laws relating to the dis-  
 posal of any part of the public revenue,  
 or amending any tax or impost, will  
 have to be originated in the House of  
 Representatives; and, supposing that  
 responsible government is provided for  
 (and this appears to be a foregone  
 conclusion), the Senate will necessari-  
 ly be deprived of the power of interfer-  
 ing with appropriation bills. The seat  
 of the Federal Government is certain  
 to be left to the decision of the Federal  
 Parliament.

## ABBOTT SUSTAINED.

His Church Apparently Agrees  
 With Him.

NEW YORK April 3.—Whatever  
 outsiders may think of Dr. Abbott's  
 attitude toward the Scriptures, Ply-  
 mouth Church is with him, apparently,  
 and supports him in his views. The  
 weekly prayer meeting last night was  
 largely devoted to making this fact  
 evident. The topic under discussion  
 was "The Old Bible Under New Light;  
 What it has been to me." A number of  
 the prominent men of the congrega-  
 tion took occasion to express their  
 views.

Thomas G. Shearman, who leads the  
 Bible class, said: "The Bible has be-  
 come more comprehensible, more reli-  
 gious as I have proceeded along the  
 steps leading to unorthodoxy under  
 the inspiration of the new light. As  
 a Sunday school teacher, with a class  
 of young men, I have learned by ex-  
 perience the difficulty of presenting Bi-  
 ble truths to young minds, when these  
 truths were shrouded by false ideas of  
 unorthodoxy."

Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, who, as  
 Dr. Pointed out, had gone as far as  
 he had in criticizing the Bible 20 years  
 ago, showed that he had seen no rea-  
 son to retreat from his old position.

## DOROTHY DREW VISITS VICTORIA.

Gladstone's Granddaughter Honored  
 by the Queen.

LONDON, May 8.—The Queen did  
 a graceful thing on Thursday and de-  
 lighted Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone by  
 summoning their granddaughter, Dor-  
 othy Drew, to Windsor Castle. Her  
 majesty was anxious to see the child  
 which figured so prominently in Mr.  
 Gladstone's domestic life. Dorothy  
 left Hawarden on Wednesday, accom-  
 panied by her mother, and from Lon-  
 don to Windsor traveled with the  
 Princess Louise. On arriving at Win-  
 dorf they were met by William H. P.  
 Carrington, one of the querries in or-  
 dinary, with a royal carriage, to take  
 them to the castle. After luncheon  
 with the Queen Miss Drew returned to  
 town.

## School Children's Concert.

The event for Thursday evening,  
 May 27th, is the school children's con-  
 cert in Y. M. C. A. hall, under the di-  
 rection of Mrs. Tucker, who has suc-  
 ceeded in getting into the voices of  
 her pupils a quality of sweetness which  
 sounds to splendid advantage. The  
 children are all apt pupils of music,  
 and sing with such spontaneity and  
 so correctly as to make the hearing of  
 them an entertainment very much to  
 be desired. Aside from the singing of  
 the children, there will be a cornet so-  
 lo by Charles Kreuter; two songs in  
 English by Miss Ward and another in  
 Hawaiian by the same lady, with the  
 chorus by the children; a piano solo,  
 "Sonata Pathetique," Beethoven, by  
 Miss Elsie Wilcox; another, "Fan-  
 tasia," Chopin, by Miss Grace Dickey;  
 choruses from the Royal, Fort Street  
 and Chinese Girls' Schools, besides  
 other attractive numbers.

## On the Philadelphia.

On Saturday, June 6th, from 2 to 5  
 p. m., the U. S. S. Philadelphia will be  
 thrown open to the public and the na-  
 tive Hawaiian people in particular.  
 The ship's boats will carry the people  
 to and from the Philadelphia free of  
 charge. The band will play during the  
 afternoon, and a fine time is promised  
 all who care to take advantage of the  
 opportunity.



## G. A. R. SERVICES

Eloquent Sermon by Rev. J. M. Monroe.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH CROWDED

Grand Army Men and Sons of Veterans.

Appropriate Music By Prof. Cooke. Church Beautifully Decorated.

The members of G. W. De Long Post, G. A. R. and Camp G. C. Wiltz, of V. were treated to an eloquent sermon last night by Rev. James M. Monroe in the Christian Church, Alakea street. Besides these war veterans, Admiral Beardslee and members of his staff were present with the congregation. The church was beautifully draped at the back with large American flags. The pulpit was also covered with flags and lying across was a large bunch of calla lilies. Standing in front of the pulpit stood two stands of arms, stacked, an old saber hanging from one and a drum suspended from a gun across the stands. The music was appropriate to the occasion, and especially arranged by Professor Cooke, one number, "He Sleeps Unknown," being written by the professor for this occasion, the theme being founded on an event during the late war, in which he took part. The choir was large last night, and the old soldiers joined with a will in singing the old songs. Mr. Monroe said in part:

"This day shall be unto you for a Memorial. And ye shall keep it . . . throughout your generations. And it shall come to pass when your children shall say unto you: 'What mean ye by this service?' That ye shall tell them the meaning."—Exodus, 12:14-26.

"This institution of the Passover Festival was the beginning of memorial days. It was specially followed by the institution of the Jewish Sabbath and the Passover, the former being a weekly memorial day and the latter an annual.

"At the setting up of the Cross, all of these national Jewish memorial days were abolished and the Lord's Day became the memorial of a risen Lord, the one memorial day of universal humanity. Tomorrow we shall all join heartily with our English friends in celebrating their day, the birthday of their good and great Queen. All Christendom are the recipients of the blessings flowing from her long and beneficent reign.

"Moses instituted the Passover as the natal day of the Hebrew people. It was to them what the Fourth of July is to the United States and the Hawaiian Republic.

"As the Fourth of July is the memorial of the birth of the American Republic, so the 30th of May is the memorial anniversary of the regeneration of the Republic. Wherever there is a G. A. R. post, Memorial Day will be observed. And the preceding Lord's Day is being observed as we are now observing this.

"Here, mid-ocean, we shout back to our Fatherland the battle hymn of the Republic. Let this glad wave of jubilee, mingled with the murmur of the Pacific, be echoed at the Golden Gate, and be re-echoed from mountain peak to mountain peak, until it shall coalesce with the great tide of song that rolls up from 10,000 cities and villages in our native land:

"My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died;  
Land of the pilgrim's pride;  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.

never sounded so sweetly to us at home as now, separated by time and space from the land we love so well. By doing honor to our home Republic, on this memorial occasion, we would reflect no discredit to the Hawaiian Republic, the gem of the ocean, but quite the reverse. As we love the Mother Republic, so we love her child. In no remote future, we trust, Hawaii will be added as the 49th star of the galaxy of the 'Star Spangled Banner.' Then we shall send our beloved President of the Hawaiian Republic to be our Senator at Washington.

"Comrades, the words of the Hebrew Lawgiver, as given in the text, 'This day shall be unto you for a memorial,' are so fitting as to seem almost to have been written for our own Memorial Day. And may we not feel that those other words, 'And ye shall observe it throughout your generations,' may prove to be prophetic of the perpetuity of our Memorial Day.

"When all the veterans shall have answered the last call and have been mustered out, then these Sons of Veterans will perpetuate the day and bequeath it as a glorious heritage to their posterity, from generation to generation, until we shall respond to the reveille in the morning of the resurrection.

"With the passing years the memory of the veterans will become more precious and their dust more sacred to those for whom we saved the Republic. 'Moses' states the meaning of all memorial days in these words of the text: 'When ye shall say unto your children: 'What mean ye by this service?' Ye shall declare it unto them.' Memorial day is an experiment. The children the meaning of Memorial Day, and thus prepare them for its imposing services.

"That day is to honor our comrades who fell at our side in camp on the march, in the hospital, and on the battlefield. We revere their memory. We

would rescue their names from oblivion, cherish their valor, recount their deeds, perpetuate their fame, decorate their tombs, protect their widows and orphans and guard their sacred dust.

"On fame's eternal camping ground, Their silent tents are spread;  
And glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat The soldier's last tattoo.  
No more on life's parade shall meet That brave and fallen few.

"With the dawn of Decoration Day, from city and village, from hillside and valley, will be seen the young, the old and little children bearing the rarest flowers that tender hands and loving hearts can gather, to strew them upon the soldier's grave.

"Floral offerings, bouquets, anchors, wreaths, crosses and crowns, the loving tribute of a grateful people will be brought into requisition. Wives and children of those sleeping heroes will be there to venerate the memory of their loved ones.

"And the surviving, war-scarred veteran, some with empty sleeve, some bowed down with disease or wounds, will be there. Hands that never trembled amid the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry will tremble with emotion as they lay their loving tribute upon a comrade's grave. Cheeks that never blanched as they faced that gleaming, advancing line of bayonets will turn pale on Decoration Day.

"A grateful, loyal public, will be there; all who love the flag, that prize liberty, whose bosoms pulsate with patriotism, will be there to do homage to those whose lives were the sacrifice that purchased the liberty they enjoy.

"But for those lives yonder flag would not float so proudly in our harbor, those stars would not be in that galaxy, the Union would have been dismembered and the clank of the bondsman's chain would still be heard.

"What mean we by this service? We mean that but for those graves, and for the living veterans, liberty would have perished from off the earth, free government would have been a demonstrated failure, there would have been no American Republic and no Hawaiian Republic. But there would have been the auction block. Human lives would have been sold into slavery; husbands and wives, parents and children would have been torn asunder; the lash of the slave-driver would still have caused the blood to flow from the back of the slave, and freemen would have been turned into bloodhounds, by the law, to drag back to the master the bondsman, who, fixing his eye on the north star, had struck for liberty.

"Tell to our children the meaning of the Memorial Day? Yes; we will tell how these men, in youth, left home and the wife of their youth and their children and all, and bared their breasts to the foe, standing as a living wall in the defense of 'Old Glory.'

"We will tell how liberty, peace, the Union, the flag, the prosperity of the Great Republic were purchased at the price of 600,000 such lives, and as many more who returned wounded, and still as many more with broken constitutions, to drag out a decrepit life.

"But on that day there will be many graves of soldiers undecorated. Ah, comrades, we recall how our ranks were decimated by the march, the fever and the battle. Where are those graves? Along the line of march, on the red field of battle, along the Potomac and the Mississippi. On Decoration Day I shall think of those who fell at my side in front of Vicksburg, and those who died of wounds at my side on the hospital boat on the way to hospital at St. Louis, whom they buried by the light of the moon on the banks of the 'Father of Waters.' Who shall decorate their graves? No wife will be there; no sister, no sweetheart to strew those graves with flowers and tears.

"And the missing. Where are their graves? Ah, that word, 'Missing,' how much it meant to us after the battle, when we found them not in the list of the dead or wounded. How much it meant to those at home. I have seen a mother, a wife, a sweet heart, as the daily paper revealed the name of their loved one among 'the missing' after the battle. I have seen the light go out of that eye, that home, that heart. I have seen them waiting days, weeks, months, years for tidings from their missing one, but no tidings came. But gray hairs came and furrows of grief came into the cheek and forehead. At last, they knew that their missing one had starved in some prison pen, or had fallen from loss of blood in some thicket in the wilderness and that no more should they meet them until the Resurrection Day.

"And the unknown dead. Some soldier's grave, but whose? We are grateful to Professor Cook for his contribution to this occasion. 'He Sleeps Unknown.' The siege of Petersburg lasted many weeks. Daily there were sharpshooters and cannonading. It was almost certain death for any, of either side, to be out of the trenches. A hand raised above the fortifications would bring a shower of balls from the sharpshooters. A soldier from another part of the line was shot near Professor Cook. His regiment and name could not be learned. They buried him and put on the head-board the sad word, 'Unknown.' In the trenches, during the siege, Professor Cook composed the words, and later, the music you have heard him sing tonight.

"While we do honor to our heroic dead, who shall chronicle the noble deeds of the women at home? But for their patriotism and sacrifices, their prayers and tears, the victory could not have been won. Mother, wife, sister, sweetheart said to their loved one: 'Go and defend the flag! And amid dark days of defeats, wounds, disease words of cheer and hope and love came from the hearthstone. While the soldiers best day on the foe in front, these 'home guards' kept down the cowardly foe at home in the rear.

"I should like to see their graves decorated. Comrades, some thing more extraordinary, sealed by the war. All E. we had said. Free government is an experiment. The Union will be dissolved the first strain that is put upon it. When the rebellion commenced they said: 'We told you so. Free government is an experiment. A republic cannot stand.' Never more will

the possibility or the perpetuity of free institutions be questioned.

"Unlike Europe, America needs no standing army. Five million citizens were turned into soldiers, considering both sides. They came from the farm, the shop, the factory, the store, the bar and the pulpit, and immediately went to the front. When the war was over these soldiers returned to the farm, the shop and the store, and settled back into their former avocations as if nothing had happened.

"Since then our population has doubled, and upon emergency, such as foreign invasion, 10,000,000 soldiers could be rallied from the freemen of the Republic for its defense. And slavery, the real cause of the war, is forever abolished. Reconciliation has been established. Henceforth, there will be no North, no South, no East, no West. Section lines are forever blotted out. We will forget Mason and Dixon's line. We are under one flag and love it.

"Soldiers we stood together in the Army of the Republic, under the Stars and Stripes, let us also be Christian soldiers in the Army of the Lord, under one banner of the captain of our salvation. Let us fight the Lord's battles until he shall call us from conflict to victory. Comrades, we have marched and fought under the folds of 'Old Glory.' It has waved over us amid the smoke of battle. It has been pierced by mimic balls and shells and torn to shreds by the dread havoc of war; but it never trailed in the dust. I have seen the old battle-flag of our regiment brought out at reunions. It was torn, pierced and stained, but the veterans threw their arms about it and wept, as children. 'Old Glory' proudly waves over every sea and in every harbor.

"God bless our native land,  
Firm may she ever stand  
Through storm and night;  
When the wild tempests rave,  
Ruler of wind and wave,  
Do thou our country save  
By thy great might."

### REASONS GIVEN.

Why Executive Gave Opinion On Schedule E.

The doubt in the minds of some people in Honolulu as to the authority of the Executive to set aside a law passed by the Legislature has been cleared away. The law has not been swept aside—only a different construction has been put upon it by the Government. "In the United States the Attorney General is asked almost every day," said Minister Cooper, "whether laws are to be construed this way or that. In the case of Schedule E the merchants held a meeting, after the Tax Assessor had sent around the return blanks, to consult on the advisability of returning the answers to the first three questions in the Schedule E, namely: The gross receipts, total actual expenses and amount of net profits for the year 1897.

"A committee was appointed to wait upon the Executive, and ask an opinion. The main question involved was whether a business made up of several items, of which real estate was one, should be taken as a basis for fixing the value of the business. The Executive did not consider that it did, and does not believe that the law was intended to cover legitimate mercantile men. The Executive does not consider that John Smith's store building, in which he sells ribbons, nails and shoes, has any connection with the profits derived from the sale of the stock.

"The law as it reads, applies to corporations; they have for years answered on their returns the questions objected to by private individuals. The ruling just made does not affect the plantations or steamship companies. The plantation returns have all been made and the Supreme Court has decided the question of the steamship companies.

President Dole said: "The revenue of the Government would not be affected by the ruling of the Executive. The law was made chiefly to cover plantations, because it invariably happened in years gone by that something was overlooked in arranging the schedule for plantations. To avoid this the expenses, receipts and profits of a company were included with the real estate and plant of a corporation, so that the value of the property might be correctly arrived at. It is true that brains are not taxable property, and the fact that one manager may get 9 per cent profit out of a \$100,000 business and another manager run it at a loss is taken into consideration. The difficulty has been to frame a schedule which will include everything taxable. With an individual his inventory shows pretty well the value of his taxable property, and the Executive is willing to put that interpretation on the law of Schedule E because it believes the other property is taxable in another way."

### AMUSEMENT CO.

Offer From Celebrated Alcazar Theatre Company.

By the last steamer an answer was received from the manager of the Alcazar Theatre Company, accepting the offer of the Hawaiian Amusement Company to come here for a season of three weeks. The manager asks that a contract, signed by Mr. Scott, be sent him for signature, and his company will leave by first opportunity for Honolulu.

This news would be considered satisfactory, but for the fact that a contract or proposition has already been sent to Mr. Goodwin for his acceptance or refusal. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the amusement company was held yesterday, and it was decided to have one of the committee, who intends going to San Francisco on June 2, see Mr. Goodwin and get a decided answer from him. If he decides not to visit Honolulu with his company, then a contract will be sent with the Alcazar company, which is said to be quite as good as the average "best" company in the States. George Osborne, one of the company, has a reputation from Maine to California as the best character artist on the American stage. Mrs. Bates, the mother of Blanche Bates, is a favorite

with Honolulu people, having been here twice a few years ago, when she played excellent engagements, under the management of W. R. Daily.

Should this company come, it will be here by the Australia June 22d, and open at the Opera House two days later.

The repertoire of plays include some of the best known and most popular royalty plays now being produced in the United States.

### THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the physician he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;  
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.  
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.  
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.  
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND  
HONOLULU.

## Pictures! Pictures! Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.  
110 HOTEL STREET.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nununu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

## CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

## Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,  
FORT STREET. HONOLULU

## Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

## C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
212 KING ST. TEL. 119  
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited.)  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75  
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50  
Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

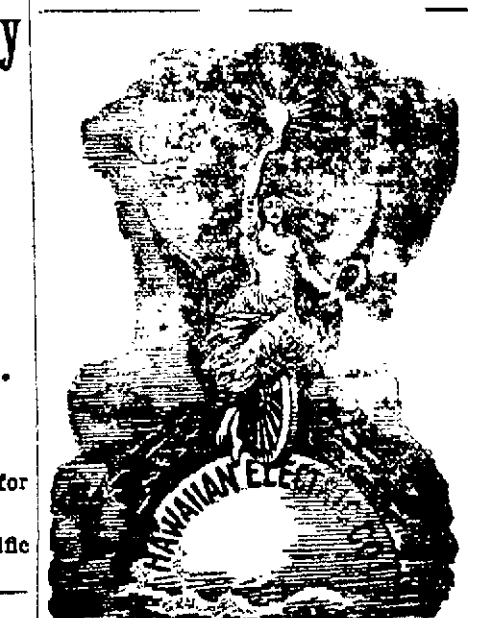
DRESS We are retailers exclusively and the largest dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1  
7 yards for \$1  
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVE BY B



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



## LOCATION NAMED

Memorial to Chas. L. Carter in  
Palace Square.

WILL BE HANDSOME FOUNTAIN

Permission Granted By  
Cabinet Yesterday.

Ornament to the Square—Will Cost  
\$1,500—Paid By Sub-  
scription.

The Citizens' Guard have at last  
taken steps to perpetuate the memory  
of the late Charles L. Carter. The  
monument fund was started a long  
time ago, but no plans were adopted  
as to the disposition of the fund.



THE LATE C. L. CARTER.

which amounted to \$1,500. It was  
scarcely sufficient for a marble statue  
and even if it had been the monu-  
ment would probably have been placed  
in Nuanu Cemetery, where it would  
have been seen only on occasions  
when a funeral procession passed into  
the grounds.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a  
committee of the Citizens' Guard, com-  
posed of Messrs. F. J. Lowrey, chair-  
man; W. H. Hoogs, Theo. F. Lansing,  
F. Weirick and George P. Castle, met  
the Cabinet by appointment and free-  
ly discussed the proposition. The  
committee, representing the entire  
body of Citizens' Guard, was anxious  
that the memorial be placed in a po-  
sition, not only where it would be  
seen, but where it would be an orna-  
ment to the city. The sum at hand is  
limited, and it is the wish of the con-  
tributors to make as good a show as  
possible.

A proposition was made to have the  
memorial take the form of a fountain  
of heroic size and beautiful design,  
to be erected in the triangle forming Pa-  
lace Square. At present this spot is  
marred by the presence of the Chinese  
shacks on the corner. The fountain,  
as proposed, would materially add to  
the other beauties of the locality and  
take the eye from the shanties.

The plan met with the ready ap-  
proval of President Dole, and permis-  
sion was at once granted. The mem-  
bers of the Cabinet acquiesced, and  
the committee will invite designs from  
local artists, and when a decision is  
made, it will be sent to the manufac-  
turers in the States to be executed.  
Just how long it will take to complete  
the work is not known, but it is sure  
to be ready for the Decoration Day  
services next year. The space to be  
occupied by the fountain will probably  
be circular in form, and 30 feet in di-  
ameter. A curbing of native stone will  
surround this and enclose a grassy  
sward. The fountain will be massive,  
made of iron, and of a most attractive  
design. The reference to Mr. Carter  
will be on a handsome bronze plate,  
bearing an inscription in bold letters.  
The guardsmen are particularly hap-  
py over the result, as many inquiries  
have been made of late regarding the  
disposition of the money, and the com-  
mittee is to be congratulated on the re-  
sult of the efforts to locate the mem-  
orial.

## RAINS ON KAUAI.

News Notes From Garden Isle.  
Sugar Shipments.

KEALIA, Kauai, May 22.—Bountiful  
rains have blessed this section at fre-  
quent intervals during the past 10  
days, and nature has responded by tak-  
ing on her beautiful emerald hue. The  
rains do not seem to affect the irre-  
pressible city drummers and collectors  
who are aboard in the land, one of  
whom, Mr. von Ham, met with what  
might have proved a very serious ac-  
cident on the road.

Government Physician Dr. H. P.  
Hugens, of Kealia, is seriously ill, hav-  
ing been confined to his bed for the  
past two weeks. The report got abroad  
that he was suffering with appendicitis,  
his condition became so alarming  
that a consultation of physicians was  
called Thursday last. Drs. Watt, from  
Lihue; Smith, from Koloa, and Camp-  
bell, from Waimea, responding promp-  
tly; but what conclusion they arrived  
at, your correspondent has been un-  
able to learn. The invalid doctor is re-  
ported as much better this morning.

Inspector General Townsend favored  
the Kapaa pedagogues with a visit Thurs-  
day, remaining over night at Kealia,  
and journeying northward the follow-  
ing morning. He expects to return to  
Honolulu by the James Makee, leaving  
Kapaa Tuesday, the 25th inst.  
E. R. Hendry's genial countenance

was seen at Kealia Friday. Mr. Hen-  
dry came up on the steamer Makee.  
Mrs. R. C. Spalding is expected back  
from Japan, per S. S. Peru of the 23rd.  
Shipments from Kapaa during the  
past week were: On the 18th, per  
James Makee, 2,559 bags M. S. Co's  
sugar, 21st, per James Makee, 2,612  
bags M. S. Co's sugar, total, 5,172  
bags. Stock on hand 2,000 bags; 120  
bags of rice went down from Lun Keo.  
The weather is clear and cool, wind,  
regular northeast trade with occa-  
sional rain squalls.

## ARE TURNED DOWN

Government Was Denied  
An Appropriation.

Quarantine Expenses Cannot Be  
Paid—Council of State  
Declines.

The members of the Council of State  
were called together yesterday to con-  
sider a request of the Executive for  
an appropriation for \$5,848 48, to cover  
the expenses of the recent quaran-  
tine of the S. S. Kinai Maru and her  
passengers. According to the law,  
this indebtedness must be borne by  
the owners of the steamship, but as  
the Kinai Maru, her agents, or the  
immigration companies, to whom  
were assigned the passengers had no  
money, it was impossible to collect it.  
Nor could the master of the steamer  
secure any one as bondsmen, and, rather  
than keep the steamer here for an  
indefinite period, a bottomry bond, un-  
endorsed, was taken.

There has not been time enough to  
get a return from Japan since the ves-  
sel's departure, and the guards and  
persons who furnished supplies are  
clamoring for their money. The ap-  
propriation asked for is to satisfy the  
demands of these people. If the bond  
is raised, the money asked for would  
go back into the Treasury as a real-  
ization; if not, it would be charged to  
experience. Sifted down, the Govern-  
ment asks for money with which to  
assume the obligations of a foreign  
steamship company, though the Gov-  
ernment stands responsible to the men  
for the debt incurred.

There were present at the meeting  
yesterday: President Dole, Ministers  
Cooper and Smith, and Messrs. Robert-  
son, Robinson, Kennedy, Kane, Men-  
donca, Naone, Jones, Wilder and G. W.  
Smith, secretary. On behalf of the  
Government, it was stated that the ap-  
propriation for quarantine purposes for  
the biennial period ending Decem-  
ber 31, 1897, was \$10,000, but that only  
\$2,124.23 of this amount was unex-  
pended. Under extraordinary circum-  
stances, or in cases of great emergency  
the Council had the power to make  
appropriations.

The president of the Board of  
Health submitted a resolution, asking  
that an appropriation be made to cover  
the expense. The matter had been con-  
sidered by the Executive in the morn-  
ing, and it was thought advisable to  
ask for the money. A statement in de-  
tail as to how the money had been ex-  
pended was submitted by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Wilder wanted to know whether  
the appropriation was asked for on  
account of a pestilence or an emer-  
gency.  
Mr. Smith said he thought on the  
plea of pestilence, as one had been  
threatened, and the engaging of extra  
guards was deemed necessary to pre-  
vent the disease extending.

In reply to a question by Mr. Wilder  
as to whether the money would not  
have been spent if the smallpox had  
not broken out, Mr. Smith said:

"The expense would not have been  
so great. Steps have been taken to  
collect the amount of the bond from  
the steamship company."  
Mr. Robertson did not believe half  
a dozen cases of varioloid could be called  
a pestilence, and questioned the au-  
thority of the Council, under the cir-  
cumstances, to appropriate the money.

Mr. Smith thought it was short-  
sighted not to do so. It had been sug-  
gested that it would be better to use  
the balance of the appropriation to the  
credit of the Board, but there was  
an objection to this. Before the money  
could be recovered from the owners  
of the Kinai Maru another and similar  
case might arise, and it would be im-  
possible to secure guards. The Gov-  
ernment owed the money, and it  
should be paid.

Mr. Kennedy did not believe the  
Constitution permitted the Council to  
appropriate the money under the cir-  
cumstances connected with this case.  
If the bottomry bond was good for  
the money, it would be well enough to  
wait. If not, it should not have been  
taken.

P. C. Jones said, as a councillor, he  
could not vote for the appropriation,  
but he wanted to commend the Board  
of Health for its prompt and effective  
action in stopping the spread of the  
disease. As a private citizen, he would  
assist in furnishing the Government  
with the amount asked for; he would  
be one of six men to loan the money,  
without interest, and would wait until  
the Legislature met to reimburse him.  
Minister Cooper said a thought oc-  
curred to him that it was the manner,  
rather than the result, that was ob-  
jected to. If the steamer had been on  
route, and left the passengers here and  
passed on and then the disease had  
broken out, the Government could not  
say to the guards and those who had  
furnished supplies, that they must wait  
until the steamer returned before they  
could receive the amount due. It was  
true enough the men had been under  
no expense for their board, it was also  
true, they had not been paid for their  
services. In the cases of the Shinshu  
Maru and the Sakura Maru, the in-  
debtedness was promptly paid by the  
agents or captains, but in this case other  
arrangements had to be made, and

it did not seem proper that the Gov-  
ernment did not promptly meet its ob-  
ligations.

Minister Smith related portions of  
his experience while in Japan, look-  
ing to the matter of epidemics, and  
what is being done by the Government  
to prevent its spread to these Islands.  
He also stated that the United States  
had sent a man to Japan with Dr. Day  
to look still further into this. This debt  
had been incurred and the appropri-  
ation was a matter of great public nec-  
essity, according to law.

Mr. Jones said he couldn't see it.  
As there seemed no possibility of get-  
ting the appropriation bill passed, the  
President said a motion to adjourn was  
in order. Carried unanimously.

## Medical Association.

A meeting of the Executive Com-  
mittee of the Medical Association was  
held Saturday evening for the purpose  
of deciding on matters in connection  
with regular annual meeting of that or-  
ganization to be held in the Y. M. C. A.  
building May 25th, 26th and 27th.

Invitations were sent out to the var-  
ious drug companies of the city, re-  
questing that they contribute drugs  
and medical instruments temporarily  
toward the formation of a show for  
the advantage of the medical men, to  
be given in the Y. M. C. A. during the  
meeting of the Medical Association.

It was decided that notices be sent  
to the various physicians of the city,  
whether members of the association or  
not, and to the medical officers of  
all men-of-war in port, by way of in-  
vitation, to be present at the annual  
meeting.

Invitations have been received by  
the association from the physicians in  
charge of the various medical institu-  
tions of the city to visit those places  
in a body during the annual meeting.  
The meetings are to be held on the

dates above mentioned in two of the  
back rooms on the upper floor of the  
Y. M. C. A.

Other routine business was trans-  
acted and the meeting adjourned.

## CO. D. NOTES.

Now a Rush for Places in the  
Ranks.

At nearly every meeting of Co. D.  
N. G. H., applications for membership  
are being handed in so that it will not  
be long, if the good will continue  
before the requisite number of men  
will be obtained. The present mem-  
bers are doing all in their power to  
increase the numbers and certainly  
their work in the interests of the com-  
pany is being crowned with success.  
It has been proposed that upon the  
first Tuesday of each month, the regu-  
lar meeting night, a special feature  
in the way of entertainment be pro-  
vided for the boys. A committee has  
been appointed to look into the matter  
and report at the next meeting. The  
first of the series of entertainments  
will probably be a euchre party with a  
suitable first and booby prize. The  
second will probably be an informal  
dance and the third an evening of  
music and flow of wit. All sorts of  
good times will be arranged for the  
boys.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the  
following in regard to an old resident  
of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for  
many years in the employ of the L.  
N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have  
used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or  
longer—am never without it in my  
family. I consider it the best remedy  
of the kind manufactured. I take plea-  
sure in recommending it.' It is a spe-  
cific for all bowel disorders. For sale  
by all druggists and dealers. Benson,  
Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

## Decoration Day Is Coming,

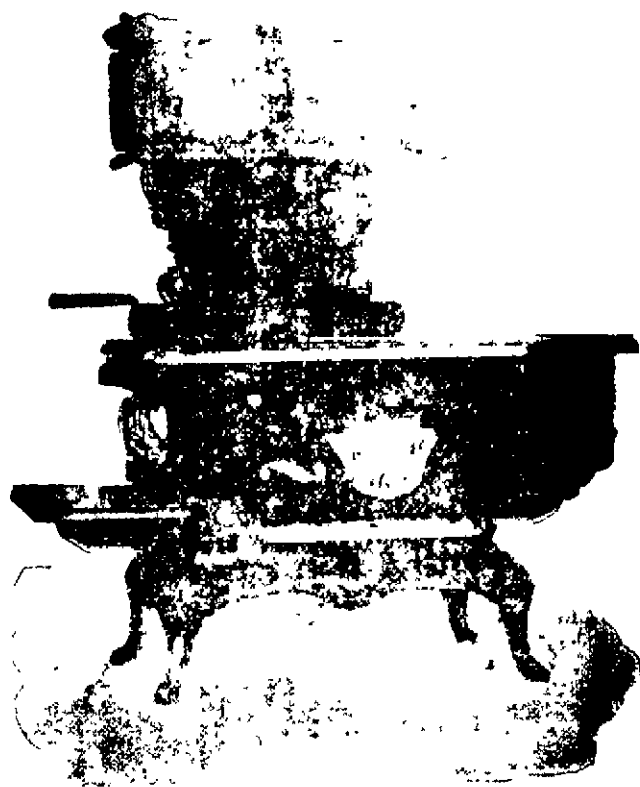
And every one who has a lot in the cemetery wants it to look  
neat and pretty. To keep your flowers fresh and to have them show  
to best advantage you should have one of the **Flower  
Holders** we sell. They hold a lot of flowers in water  
and are so cheap that you can afford as many as you need.

**E. O. HALL & SON.**



We take pride in  
showing our fine line  
of Ranges and Cook  
Stoves.

Every Range or Stove Warranted



They are the World's  
BEST. Call and  
satisfy your-  
selves....



Household Supply Department!



**Vapo-Cresolene**

WHOOPIING COUGH, CROUP,  
ASTHMA, CATARRH, COLDS.

CRESOLENE being administered by inhalation,  
gives the safest and most effective means of treat-  
ing the throat and bronchial tubes. Its efficiency in  
Whooping Cough and Croup is wonderful. Its anti-  
septic virtues render it invaluable in contagious  
diseases, as Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc. Des-  
criptive booklet with testimonials free. Sold by  
druggists.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Honolulu, H. I., Agents.

## California Fertilizer Works

ON A SITE NEAR THE PORT OF HONOLULU, CALIF.  
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS  
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN:

## Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Place constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade  
HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, **<A>** FERTILIZERS,  
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,  
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC  
**<B>** Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely  
from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Bone and Fresh, Potash and Magnesium salts.  
No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed an-  
guarantee of one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent me-  
chanical condition and high analysis have a superior in the market.  
The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for fertilizer use  
is well known that it needs no explanation.  
The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the  
CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

**C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.**

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples  
And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants  
and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over  
the Islands."  
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, **L. B. KERR**  
Honolulu.

## Five Tons of Plows!

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

**PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,**  
LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the  
requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors.  
We also have

**Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil  
Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.**

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter).  
As the Government is now insisting that properly stamped  
scales shall be used we would advise you to get

**The "HOWE" Scale**  
THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

**HOLLISTER & CO.**

**Tobacconists,**

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE  
ASSORTMENT OF

**Havana Cigars**

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY . MAY 25, 1897.

## WHITE LABOR AND THE TREATY

The "Asiatic labor on Hawaiian sugar plantations" is one of the nightmares now being ridden to death by the band of Americans now lending their efforts to secure the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We do not forget the labor policy of Hawaii has been decidedly lame and short sighted in the past; too many of the leaders here have governed their action according to the theory "We're liable to be brought to account some day, but we might as well make the best of it while we may." It is useless to hide mistakes when they are self evident.

At the same time the people of the United States should not be allowed to run away with the idea that the national labor policy here has always received unanimous sanction. For years past men have argued, with apparently indifferent success, in favor of a larger importation of white laborers. Their pathway has not always been strewn with bouquets, but as right principles are bound to win in the long run, the arguments have been continually pushed to the front and practically demonstrations occasionally secured. Large bodies move slowly and progressive movements do not develop the full bloom of altruistic results in a day. The advocates of white labor have faced many difficulties. Some have been overcome, others have not.

The fact remains however, that at the present day the majority of the plantation owners are prepared to make more radical moves than ever before. They see the necessity for checking the tendencies resulting from the old system and are prepared to act. Contract labor, once considered an absolute necessity will soon be a thing of the past. The demand for Asiatic will follow along the same lines—provided our foreign commercial relations are not disturbed by arbitrary action on the part of the United States.

Our friends in the United States must recognize that when business relations of twenty years standing are upset on short notice progress stops, for a time at least. There is not time for experiments when industrial and commercial conditions receive the severe shaking up that would follow the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. When a building is shaken by an earthquake the builders have to devote their attention to reconstruction. Finishing touches must be postponed and possibly abandoned. Just so the abrogation of the Treaty will knock the efforts of the white labor advocates into a cocked hat at a time when they are about to achieve a fair degree of success and accomplish much to uplift the citizenship of Hawaii as viewed from an American standpoint.

Whether Hawaii is controlled by the Orient or the Occident now rests with the United States Senate. Abrogation of the Treaty will assist the former. The continuation of present relations will enable the planters to continue the work for higher development, secure European or American labor and thereby raise the standard of citizenship, as found in the cane fields, to a point that will satisfy the most radical American labor advocate.

Some one may say: "The planters took no more favorable view of white labor until their sugar market was threatened." We deny this assertion. Movements tending to revolutionize the whole labor system of a country are not gotten up in a day or a month or a year. The present movement is the result

of a steady process of education that comes from experience. But suppose the assertion is true? What of it? The fact remains that what little has been gained for white labor will be knocked in the head by adverse legislation on the part of the United States. Abrogation of the Treaty may or may not send Hawaiian industry to the bow-wows, but it certainly will sound the death knell, for several years at least, for white labor; it will be direct assistance for the Asiatic. It will be well for the people of the United States to remember that the decision for or against the Reciprocity involves not alone dollars and cents, but what is far more important, a question of citizenship.

## DISGRUNTLED MINISTERS.

Of all religious pessimists the man who advocates the organization of a society for decreasing the ministry, now appears in the front rank. A gentleman has written to the New York Evening Post over the signature "Clergyman," to announce that as one of the clergy of the United States he feels called upon to discourage young men from entering the ministry. He seems to speak from the card and has attracted not a little attention. His statements are indeed startling to the people into whose minds has been instilled the idea that if there is one profession on earth never sought for hope of financial gain and social standing it is the ministry.

This new authority states the supply of ministerial candidates is far in advance of the demand, and many who have regular charges are impatient to make a change so that their light may shine more prominently before the admiring gaze of the world. He speaks of the worldly side of the ministry, and the causes that forbid men of strong independent character entering the ministry in the following terms: "The remorseless competition for places; the wire-pulling and pipe-laying merely to get a hearing in a vacant pulpit; the chance of being set aside in the full vigor of maturity; the alarming growth of short-term pastorates; the fact that men of decided ability sometimes wait four years for employment; the reluctant conviction that influence and a 'pull' will do for a man in the ministry precisely what such factors will accomplish in politics—all these considerations are powerful make-weights in turning the attention of high-minded young men to other pursuits. Is it any wonder that out of a class of 275 at Yale—the educational stronghold of New England Congregationalism—only five study theology?"

This sounds like a wail from one who entered the ministry from a business standpoint, and having failed to rise to the salaried heights hoped for, he has decided that a general thinning out is required in order to give him a chance. It is true a society for decreasing the ministry would do good work if it was successful in eliminating the characters who take up church work for what money there is in it and not from a matter of principle. Of all persons on the face of the globe who should not whimper under adversity ministers are the ones. Those who fail to follow out their own teachings might well look for some other work.

## WHITE LABOR ARGUMENT.

In the discussion of white labor for Hawaii the conditions Queensland has often been referred to. That our planters may not run away with the idea that white labor in sugar cane fields is a snare and delusion, we quote the following from an article on "The Industrial Expansion in Queensland," published by the Westminster Review:

"By far the most important branch of the agricultural industry in Queensland is sugar growing

Since Miss Shaw, the Special Commissioner of the Times inquired into the sugar industry here, the conditions have very much altered. Her opinion that North Queensland would in the future have a white autocratic planter population, and a black servile race to do the tropical field work, is not supported by recent developments. A large number of the big plantations are broken up into small farms of about eighty acres each, and sold at easy terms to the white farmers.

"Where a few years ago there was a large plantation worked by South Sea Islanders, there are now twenty or thirty comfortable homesteads. And the contention that white European labor could not stand the field work is blown into thin air by the practical experience of thousands of white workers all along the Coast.

"The black labor question is settling itself; it is only a matter of time until the sugar industry can entirely do away with Kanaka labor. The sugar farmers are doing well, and during the financial crisis, when the prospects of most colonies looked black, the prosperity of those engaged in the sugar and mining industries pulled the Colony through. The annual output of sugar is 100,000 tons.

"If the government would only initiate a practical immigration scheme, similar to the Canadian, and set apart some of these runs for the settlement of European farmers, then take a paternal interest in their welfare, giving their good land at a nominal cost and cheap money to make a start, we should soon have a healthy flow of new blood from the old countries. Until we have closer settlement and denser population we cannot feel secure from Asiatic aggression."

## QUARANTINE BILLS.

The refusal of the Council of State to appropriate money to pay the expenses of quarantine connected with the Kinai Maru places the Government in a decidedly peculiar position. In speaking of the Government we do not refer solely to the Executive Council. The Council of State shares equal responsibility with the Executive.

When a ship is placed in quarantine and men are employed as guards, and merchants furnish supplies the Government, not the ship, its captain or its agent, is the responsible party to which the employees and merchants must look to for payment of whatever bills may be incurred. While the Government may not in legal form assume the liabilities of the ship, the fact still remains that guards and merchants look to the Government and none other as the responsible agent. They have done the work required to protect the public health and must look to the public agents for reimbursement.

The Council of State took the position that the debts of the Kinai Maru quarantine do not come within the meaning of a great public necessity; that a few cases of varioloid could not be called a pestilence. In the eyes of the men who stood guard and furnished supplies the action of the Council of State seems like an assertion: "We recognize the debt, you did good work and you ought to be paid, but the Government did not get the remittance from the steamship company when expected, consequently you will have to wait a while." In dealing with the question of public necessity, we know of no better argument than to cite the condition of the public mind when it was known that two cases of varioloid had broken out among the passengers of the Kinai Maru. Was there a single person in town who at that time did not regard the placing of a strong guard about the quarantine a matter of great public necessity? Had the guards refused duty and the merchants refused supplies the public necessity would have been more

apparent. But when these men and merchants assumed their duties in good faith, did their work to the satisfaction of the people, we cannot see what is to be gained by agents of the people quibbling over the payment of the bills.

It may be that members of the Council of State do not approve of the methods used by their compatriots in the Executive Council to obtain the necessary funds from the Kinai Maru. That however, is an entirely different matter. Whatever the opinions may be on that score the people to whom the Government is indebted ought not to be made to suffer. The men who take this position, if there are any, would not as members of a solvent private corporation put off their employees at the end of the week with the statement: "John Smith has not paid us the money we expected, and we can't pay you till he does."

As the case now stands we can see no reason why the Council of State should withhold funds from the men who did their duty in protecting the country from a possible smallpox epidemic. After a more complete consideration of the matter we believe the public will support the position taken by the Executive—the bills should be paid.

## DIPLOMATIC SHOTS EXCHANGED.

The first exchange of diplomatic documents between Hawaii and Japan regarding the immigration troubles has been completed and the question is no nearer a settlement than it was when the first lot of immigrants was returned.

From all that can be learned of Japan's request, it is couched in very definite language. Hawaii is asked to show why it has not violated the treaty and furthermore is requested to recognize the Japanese right to secure indemnity for the injury suffered. This last claim is perhaps the most significant and comes somewhat in the nature of a demand. If Japan were disposed to assume a questioning attitude, or had the inclination to recognize that Hawaii's action was anything but a serious affront to Japanese national dignity, the request for recognition of the principle of indemnity would have been omitted.

The reply of the Hawaiian officials is terse and to the point, concerning the intention of the Republic. To all intents and purposes, it is simply a reiteration of previous assertions that Hawaii intends to administer immigration laws according to the dictation of legislative enactment; Hawaii recognizes no interpretation of its laws outside that given by the executive and judicial departments of the government. No lengthy explanation is given and no instances cited in which Hawaii has dealt in a similar manner with any other nation with which it has treaty relations. Our officials have evidently taken the letter from the Japanese Foreign Office as a formal request to "back down." The reply asserts that Hawaii will not retract, basing its refusal on the right of a sovereign state to administer its own laws.

It is now apparent that the immigration affair is assuming serious proportions and the end is not in sight. This first move has tested the temper of the contending parties. It discloses the fact that both are on their mettle. We may now expect a request for further information. If the information is not satisfactory to Japan what will happen? That is what the people want to know and is what no one can forecast.

It is not impossible that Japan will interpret the reply of Hawaii as sounding the note of defiance. That is about what it amounts to and the question arises how long the defiant attitude can be held without serious results. The settlement of this proposition rests

principally with the United States. Japan may be depended upon to stand by what it considers the rights of its citizens up to the last notch. The request that a "similar occurrence" shall not happen again is sufficient guarantee of that. If Hawaii and Japan keep up the pace now set it is not impossible that we may have a condition somewhat similar to the Venezuelan affair. It is by no means impossible that Japan will sever diplomatic relations with this country, and the United States as an interested party will be called upon to take a friendly hand in smoothing over the difficulties. The present alignment indicates to say the least that the United States will have to show its hand sooner or later.

The people of this country will stand by the action of the government, although they have no desire for a wrangle with Japan. They have no objection to a reasonable number of Japanese immigrants coming to the country, but they dislike the idea of their coming at the rate of two or three thousand in as many months; they believe the immigration companies stepped beyond the bounds of the law and should be checked; they hope for an amicable settlement of the present affair and a better understanding between the governments on the question of future immigration. If this last cannot be accomplished by the diplomatic agents of Hawaii and Japan, we naturally turn to the United States as a court of last resort. If our plea is not sustained then Japan can force this country to do its pleasure.

It is to be hoped the foreign correspondents will withhold their pens from the production of Japanese scare articles to be spread broadcast throughout the United States. At the present stage of affairs such matter can do nothing but injure the business interests of Hawaii. The country has had enough embroglios of fact without suffering at the hands of the fake artist. The presence of the Naniwa has had a quieting effect, if any was needed, upon the Japanese residents, and the officials of Japan and Hawaii are conducting their business in the proper, quiet, dignified and friendly manner. The people are aware that the two governments are engaged in settling a matter that will have far reaching effects upon the future of the Hawaiian Islands. No one deprecates the seriousness of the situation. It is felt, however, that the question will be decided on its merits and not by bluff or bluster.

Mr. Denby, American Minister to China is again seeking to bring to the attention of Chinese authorities the petition of European ladies against the custom of footbinding. It is to be hoped that these ladies will also use their efforts to prevent the Chinese taking up many of the cruelties of European fashion. Footbinding is injurious and cruel, but it is a feature of Chinese fashion and cannot be wiped out in a day. Should the Chinese divert their attention from deforming feet to deforming waists after the European style we are inclined to believe that physicians would tell us that it is a choice between two serious evils. If Dame Fashion of the Far East could strike a happy medium with Dame Fashion of the West the result would be highly satisfactory.

The new tariff law in Canada has brought up a question which our local advocates of reciprocal trade with Canada or Australia may contemplate with profit. One object of the law is to establish preferential trade with Great Britain. This seems indeed a legitimate and highly commendable object but it appears that Great Britain has "most favored nation" treaties with Germany, Belgium

and other countries which expressly provide that in none of the colonies of Great Britain shall the produce of these countries be subject to higher import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom. The prices of staple products are thus fixed by Great Britain.

It is always a pleasure for citizens of every nationality to break away from the daily routine of business life once each year long enough to pay the tribute of honor and respect due the ruler of Great Britain. One day in the year at least the citizens of every enlightened nation of the world can meet upon a common footing where petty jealousies are forgotten in contemplation of one of the noblest characters the world has ever known.

As a practical illustration that a naturalized American can serve two masters the Atlanta Constitution tells of an Atlanta Greek who said: "If I go to Greece, I fight for Greece; if Greece fight America, I fight Greece! I citizen here: I run fruit stand and 'lect President."

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

These conditions indicate that events are moving fast toward a crisis in the affairs of the Hawaiian Islands. Under such conditions it is evidently high time for the people of the United States, as well as their representatives at Washington, to consider carefully the situation and needs of the Hawaiian Republic and the question of its union with this country. A few facts are beyond question. The Islands are very rich, and they would be a valuable possession, from a business standpoint. The ruling class in Hawaii is decidedly in favor of annexation to the United States. Moreover, there is danger that unless the Islands become American in government, as well as in the ownership of most of their real estate and the control of their industries and commerce, they may be made Japanese. It is true, also, that American influences and American missions brought the Hawaiian people into their present state of comparative education, enlightenment, and progress. It will be seen that the question of Hawaii's future is not an easy or simple matter to settle. It will require care and deliberation to reach the best possible solution, and the conditions already existing make delays of an unnecessary character dangerous.—Leader, Cleveland, O.

If the Japanese Commissioner who is on the way to Hawaii should be a man of hasty temper there may yet be trouble in Honolulu over the contract labor question. If, however, he is diplomatic the whole difficulty may be adjusted without leaving any soreness. Honolulu is so cut off from the world that it is a hotbed of canards. Scarcely a steamer arrives from the islands without bringing a batch of rumors that are usually discredited by high officials at Washington. In this particular it strongly resembles Wall street which is the finest breeding-ground of fakes in the world.—S. F. Chronicle.

The Peruvian Government will open a permanent exposition of machinery in July at Lima, to which articles will be admitted free of customs duty and be permitted to remain on exhibition for six months.

## That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

## Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

## Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. It is the best after a long illness, and restores the system.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



# 'T'WAS NECESSITY

Call for Appropriation in Kinai Maru Affair.

## ACTION OF COUNCIL OF STATE

Puts Government in Queer Position.

Private Contribution Not Proper. Attorney General Smith Writes.

MR. EDITOR:—There appearing to be misapprehension or want of information in regard to the circumstances which led the Executive Council to request the Council of State to appropriate money to defray the quarantine expenses recently incurred, it seems proper that the public should be more fully informed upon the subject.

The steamship Kinai Maru arrived at Honolulu on April 9th with 682 immigrants. Two days after the immigrants were landed at the quarantine station smallpox broke out among them. The measures which are usually taken in such cases were at once enforced; the sick were removed to the hospital building; the effects of the people were again disinfected, a strict guard maintained, and the people were all inspected twice each day.

On the 17th of April 543 of the immigrants, who had come in violation of the Hawaiian immigration laws, and had been ordered home, were returned to the ship, and sailed the next day.

Before the period of quarantine of the remaining immigrants had expired another case of smallpox appeared, which necessitated a repetition of the steps taken in the first instance—re-disinfecting of clothing, etc., and a further quarantine of 18 days.

Fortunately, no further cases of smallpox occurred, and on May 15th the well people were released.

All this involved a large expense for guards, labor, provisions, medical attendance, etc., amounting to nearly \$6,000. It was this amount that the Council of State was requested to appropriate under the article of the Constitution, which provides that: "The Council of State may, upon request of the Executive Council, appropriate public moneys, when, during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature, the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity shall arise."

The appropriation for quarantine expenses made by the Legislature was sufficient for the ordinary running expenses of the quarantine station, such as repairs of buildings, furniture, water pipes, rents, etc., and the balance remaining of that appropriation was required for the usual expenses for the remainder of the period. The expenses of quarantining passengers are paid by the ship which brings them. It is the practice to require a bond of responsible parties, resident here, on behalf of the ship to secure such payment, and as soon as the quarantine is ended and the total expense ascertained, to collect the amount and pay the guards and the parties who have furnished supplies.

In the case of the Kinai Maru no agents or other persons of responsibility could be found to furnish a bond. The master of the ship was without sufficient funds, and he was unable to obtain them here. It was important that the laws, which had been violated, be enforced, and the immigrants who had been refused entry into the country be taken home; it was uncertain how long the quarantine of the remaining passengers would have to be maintained; the amount of the expenses of quarantine, and total liability of the ship could not be ascertained until the final termination of the quarantine.

Other remedies having been exhausted, it was decided to take a bond from the master of the ship in the nature of a bottomry bond, and allow her to return, taking with her the 543 well passengers who had been ordered home.

The Executive Council considered that the circumstances of the case justified an appropriation under the provision for "an emergency . . . of pestilence or other great public necessity."

The necessity was the same as when cholera was introduced. The pestilence was here; and though small in extent, it was only prevented from becoming widespread by prompt action and the enforcement of efficient measures. It certainly was a "great public necessity."

But for the steps taken, loss of life, much suffering, interruption of commerce and great expense would have followed.

The fact of the bond having been taken does not relieve the Government from the obligations which it incurred. It is responsible to every guard employed, and every person from whom supplies were obtained. It is hoped that the owners of the ship are honorable and responsible men, and will reimburse the Government. But that does not meet the obligations of the public to the faithful men who, at their peril, performed guard duty, or pay the amounts due confiding tradesmen, who furnished supplies.

This is not a case, as stated in the columns of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, in which "the Government asks for money with which to assume the obligations of a foreign steamship company."

The guards did not render service, nor did the tradesmen furnish supplies to the steamship company, but to the Government. They have no remedy whatever against the steamship company.

The returning of the rejected immigrants, was, under the circumstances,

a public necessity. Their detention here for an indefinite period was manifestly not in the public interests. How long that period would have been no one could tell. If the ship, which brought them was to be detained for an indefinite period until the amount of her liability was determined, how were the 543 rejected immigrants to be returned? If upon another ship, it would cost not less than \$12,500, and from what appropriation could it be paid?

If the Kinai Maru had been detained and eventually libelled and sold, so much of the proceeds as was required to meet the quarantine expenses would have gone into the Treasury as a Government realization. It would not have been available for any other purpose.

The proposition to make the guards and tradesmen wait until proceedings under the bond and against the owners of the ship are exhausted, certainly appears, under the circumstances, like a breach of public faith and dishonorable.

To apply to private citizens to contribute money to meet these obligations, and trust to a future Legislature to reimburse them, when an adequate remedy is provided by law to meet such an emergency is of very doubtful policy.

The case was one of "emergency of pestilence," complicated with another of "great public necessity."

WILLIAM O. SMITH.

Honolulu, May 22, 1897.

## LUNA RELIEVED.

Affairs at Lihue Assume More Satisfactory Shape.

As a result of a report made by Wray Taylor on the labor affairs at Lihue plantation, William Zoller, head luna at that place, has been relieved. The treatment of the laborers at Lihue had been the talk of the entire population of Kauai for months. One trouble followed another until it culminated in the killing of a Chinaman by one of the under lunas.

Commercial Agent Goo Kim took the matter up on behalf of the Chinese, and, as Hong Kong, the port from which the men shipped is an English settlement, H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes also made inquiry of this Government as to the condition of affairs. At a meeting of the Board of Immigration, held some time ago, it was decided to send Mr. Taylor, the secretary, to Kauai to investigate. His report has not been made public, but it is understood that it was of a nature that warranted the action of the plantation manager, which has followed.

From the passengers who arrived from Lihue on Sunday it is learned that the conditions at the plantation are much more satisfactory than they have been, the Chinese and Japanese laborers going about their work with better grace than at any time in years.

## TOURNAMENT OVER.

H. Waterhouse and Coney Win the Finals in Doubles.

The tennis tournament has come to an end, and the Pacific Tennis Club is decidedly on top, having won both the singles and doubles.

The finals in doubles were begun on Saturday between Adams and Dickey, on one side, and H. Waterhouse and Coney, on the other. The match stood two sets apiece and "8-all" on the last set, when time was called on account of darkness.

The contestants for championship in doubles faced each other on the main court of the Pacific Tennis Club at 4 p. m. yesterday. H. Waterhouse and Coney won the two games necessary, and thereby succeeded in taking the championship in doubles for 1897-98.

The tournament in singles and doubles, both has been a very hard-fought one from beginning to end. The playing this year has been much sharper than that of last year, and if next year shows such an improvement, the players in Honolulu need have no fear of meeting the California men.

## A SUGGESTION.

Well Known Lady Wants Boats for Makee Island.

A well-known lady of the city called in at this office yesterday and suggested the following proposition: That boats of some kind—probably gondoliers—be run on the chain of small lakes surrounding and in the vicinity of Makee Island during the progress of the band concerts on Sunday afternoon. She was very enthusiastic over the matter, saying that it would be a perfect boon to the children to be able to glide along in a pretty boat under the bushes and around the many turns whilst listening all the while to the music from the band. She contrasted this with the present condition of affairs where the children are forced to remain in cramped-up position of affairs or run about in the dirt or among the algaroba thorns on the grass. The band concerts are for the public, designed to afford a pleasurable and quiet afternoon. Any accessories that could add to this pleasure should be hailed by the public as an added benefit.

## Circuit Court News.

In the case of James R. Holt vs. Malaka Holt, the Court has awarded the defendant's counsel a fee of \$50.

Judge Perry heard the case of Alexander Silva vs. Luiz F. Guerra yesterday.

E. A. Mott-Smith was appointed guardian of Morton C. Mott-Smith yesterday.

L. Nakoa has brought suit against Neleolani to recover a certain parcel of land.

The inventory of the estate of Antonio Manuel was filed yesterday.

Isabel E. Davis has brought suit for divorce against Foster A. Davis.

The Hawaiian Pork and Packing Company has filed a demurrer to the complaint of Frank F. Potter principally on the grounds that it does not appear that there has been any breach

of contract. Frank F. Potter has filed a rejoinder in demurrer.

Motion was made yesterday to tax the costs in the recent Raymond vs. Pala Plantation Company to the defendant.

Judgment was rendered yesterday for the plaintiff in the case of Furuya vs. Kuaana. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

Judge Perry has ordered that the assets of Ning Sing Tai, bankrupts, be delivered to C. Lai Young, assignee.

On Saturday W. W. Goodale filed an inventory of the estate of the late Warren Goodale.

The final accounts of Malua Koo, guardian of Stephen S. M. Barrett, and a petition for discharge were filed on Saturday.

The case of the Republic vs. Gallagher was before Judge Perry Saturday.

The divorce mill was busy grinding on Saturday, with the following results: W. H. Winchester, from Halea Winchester; Julia Miranda from Francisco Miranda; Malia Naylor, from H. S. Naylor, and Anna Kanla, from Akaka.

Meleana Davis et al. have commenced a suit against S. Malale et al. for the recovery of a certain parcel of land.

The will of Kailikea was admitted to probate yesterday, and testamentary letters admitted to Lelia Waihanuhea.

Goo Kim has filed a motion for a new trial in the case of R. W. Holt vs. Goo Kim.

The defendants in the case of Mary C. Aldrich et al. vs. Pricilla E. Hassinger et al. have filed a bill of revivor.

The Gallagher case was still before Judge Perry yesterday.

## Miss Wilder in Japan.

Miss Helen Wilder did not return from the Orient yesterday morning, much to the disappointment of her many friends. In a letter to a friend she states that she will not be back until July 16th, on the China. Miss Wilder writes very entertainingly of her trip through China and Japan. Following are a few extracts:

"This is May 12th and our party has just returned to Yokohama from Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Macao. At the last place I called on Mr. Afong, who has a grand mansion and lives like a prince.

"Went through the prison at Canton and saw a great many coolies chained to the floor. Took a trip through the execution grounds, where, just the day before, the heads of 10 men had been cut off. The knife was still stained with the blood of its victims.

"Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Beesley have joined our party. Mrs. Spalding and Mr. Otis Spalding leave us today."

## Pritchard Morgan, M. P.

Among the through passengers on the Peru yesterday was Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M. P., who is accompanied by his daughter, Miss Morgan; his private secretary, A. C. Edmonds; his physician, Dr. Power; a valet and a maid to Miss Morgan, complete the number. Mr. Morgan has been on a three-months' trip through the Orient, and is just now returning to his home in North Wales. He has been a member of Parliament for 10 years, during which time he has devoted himself to the improvement of the mining laws of the country. He is recognized as being the leading mining authority in Parliament, and his chief work has been the reduction of the Government royalty on gold mines, and so enabling the industry to be proceeded with in a satisfactory way.

## Coroner's Inquest.

A coroner's inquest into the death of Lum Hui, the Chinese laundryman who committed suicide Sunday afternoon, was held in the Deputy Marshal's office yesterday morning. It was learned from the various witnesses that deceased had been troubled from asthma for several weeks; that he had been living on other people for some time, and that he had been very despondent up to the time of his death. Two or three of his friends had been with him up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They went off to dinner, and upon returning, found the man dead. The verdict rendered was to the effect that Lum Hui came to his death by suicide.

## Quiet Wedding.

Miss Annie E. Doherty, daughter of Mrs. M. Silva, of Lahaina, Maui, was united in marriage with Mr. Charles Percival Mulvaney in the Catholic Cathedral at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, the Bishop of Panapolis officiating. Miss Bertha Heinke was maid-of-honor and Mr. F. Donovan best man. Mr. H. Gorman gave the bride away. Only a few intimate friends were present. A reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Gorman, Young street, after the ceremony.

## Medical Association.

The Medical Association will meet in the Y. M. C. A. building at 8 o'clock tonight. Following is the program for the first night: Reading of minutes; annual address by the president; reports of the secretary and Executive Committee; reading of applications for membership; motions and resolutions; election of members; election of officers; miscellaneous business.

## A Bicycle Incident.

A few afternoons since two ladies were driving about in the family carriage making calls. They were on King street and wished to go in the opposite direction. The ladies are cautious drivers and take no risks. The family horse is a cautious animal and in consequence the turning process is undertaken only at moments when there is positively no danger of collision.

On this instance the ladies looked in both directions. The coast was clear

and which they had begun turning the horse, when one of those flurries of wind which come from off the mountains and sweep along King street, whirled a cloud of dust into the air about them. Out of the dust appeared two bicyclists, with their backs arched and their eager eyes fixed on the front tire.

The horse was pulled sharply to one side by the ladies, who saw danger in those silently, swiftly approaching wheels. The two youthful bicyclists, on the wrong side of the street, wheeled by, narrowly missing the carriage. As they passed, one of them turned with an angry scowl and shouted to the ladies, "What in thunder are you trying to do? Do you want to run us down?"

The ladies gasped. They were frightened a moment before; they were shocked and annoyed at the language of the scowler. Now, they are wondering if there are police regulations governing the speed of bicycles.

## FIRE BLANK SHOTS.

"Forts" in Honolulu Coerced Japanese Into Returning.

YOKOHAMA, May 12.—From one of the emigrants who went to Hawaii by the Kinai Maru, but was sent back from there by the Hawaiian authorities, the Tokyo Asahi has elicited the following: The emigrants, 680 in number, left Kobe on March 19th and arrived at Hawaii on April 9th. Upon the vessel dropping anchor they were all put into quarantine, each man being examined separately. On the 13th of the month 133 men were let go while the others were still detained. Then, on the 17th, they were told to leave the quarantine station. At this they were in high spirits, but on going to the gates, found that they were to be sent back to the ship.

They not unaturally got somewhat excited and created some disturbance, objecting to being so treated, as each had \$50 in gold in his pocket and there was no sickness amongst them. But the Hawaiian soldiers and police drove them back with swords and clubs, while a blank shot was fired from one of the forts in order to coerce them into going on board. After they had gone to the vessel in two tenders, Mr. Shimamura, Minister Resident, came off and advised them to keep quiet, and they then took his advice and remained on board the vessel, returning to Yokohama on May 6th. Our contemporary's informant says that on the way lots of gambling and illegal trading took place, with the result that nearly everyone lost all his money in one way or another, while he complains of the conduct of the captain, presumably because the latter (a Japanese) would not let the coolies "take charge" of the whole ship.

## NO PERPLEXITY.

Japan Mail Does Not Wonder At 'Arm Over Immigration.

The treatment accorded to the Japanese emigrants who went to Hawaii in the Kinai Maru is severely criticised by the Hoochi Shimbun. We have already described the facts in these columns, and as the Hoochi merely recapitulates them with some addenda of indignation, we need not follow its comments. But its perplexity as to the motive of the Hawaiian administration surprises us. Why should there be any perplexity? Is it not quite plain that the Hawaiians are frightened? They have 25,000 Japanese in their islands at present, and they see several other thousands getting ready to cross over. To be swamped by Japanese is the prospect that presents itself to them. We cannot wonder that they are alarmed, or that, as is usually the case with perturbed people, they resorted to blundering devices, and are now trying to find an exit from their dilemma by blundering routes. America and Australia have both considered it necessary to legislate against the unchecked irruption of Asiatic laborers, but neither America or Australia was ever faced by such a problem as now confronts Hawaii.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Decoration Day is approaching. Read what E. O. Hall & Son have to offer.

The O. S. S. Australia is due from San Francisco this morning. She will sail from here on June 2d.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Walker have moved into their new residence, corner of Piikoi and King streets.

A Japanese woman making a photograph of the Executive building, was one of the sights on Saturday last.

The surf at the beach is fit for surf riding. Sunday the Hui Pakaka Nalu had eight canoes going until after dark.

Judge Waipulani, Deputy Sheriff Yates and about 20 Japanese from Kauai, came down on the Mauna Loa yesterday as witnesses in the Gallagher case.

The forces of the Philadelphia and Marion will have shore drill, as usual, this morning. The men will land at 8 a. m. and will march to the baseball grounds.

Deputy Attorney General Dole returned from Molokai on the Claudine Sunday morning, after having finished reviewing the evidence in the murder case on that island.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell and Prof. Albert Lloyd Colston of Oahu College. The many friends of both extend hearty congratulations.

The Hawaiian team in the coming tug-of-war tournament is practicing daily at the foundry. Entries for the different teams will close on June 1st at Thurman's book-store.

All physicians, whether members or not are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii in the Y. M. C. A. hall May 25th, 26th and 27th, at 8 p. m.

Preparations for the great tug-of-war are coming on in fine shape. Some half-dozen or more teams have sent word that they intend to compete,

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LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Among these are the Scandinavians, two Hawaiian crews—Foundry and Poola; the Portuguese and others. It is understood that the Marlon will enter a team. In such an event, the Philadelphia men should not be behind the times.

The Mauna Loa brought news of a serious cutting affray at Napoopo. A Portuguese became jealous of a native woman, to whom he had been paying attention and cut her in the abdomen.

Plans for the homing pigeon cote, to be erected in Honolulu, have been made. Those interested here are waiting for news from Joseph Marsden in regard to homing pigeons in California.

W. W. Dimond is making a run on decorated sets of crockery at low prices. Three sets in the window of the store are cheap enough in price and good enough in quality to tempt any one to buy.

The funeral services of the late Frank Spencer will take place from St. Andrew's Cathedral next Thursday afternoon. The hour will be given later. The remains will be removed to Waimea by the Kinai on Friday next.

Of the 190 Chinese laborers by the Peru, 138 are under contract; 38 of these are Manchurians, the first to come to the Islands as laborers. They were secured by George Boardman as an experiment, and are said to be unusually large men.

The convention of the Young Peoples' Societies of Hawaii will be held in Kawaiahaoo Church, beginning Wednesday, June 2d. An address in English will be made by Rev. J. M. Monroe of the Christian Church, and one in Hawaiian by Rev. Desha of Hilo.

There was a street rumor on Saturday that a Chinese had been killed at Ewa Mill on Friday. A telephone message to the Court House yesterday brought the information that a Japanese, working in the trash house had been caught in the rollers and instantly killed.

Everything at the quarantine station is cleaned up, and there are no more people in the pens. Of the 212 Chinamen allowed to go free, 17 are here on embarkation permits, 26 on contracts and the remainder on passengers' return permits, are naturalized citizens or were born here.

It was learned at police headquarters last night that Deputy Attorney General Dole and Deputy Marshal Hitchcock had gone to the leper settlement, on Molokai, to prosecute the blind leper, who brutally hacked his wife to pieces several months ago. They will return with the Board of Health on the Iwalani, after the regular semi-annual visit of that body to the settlement.

## "IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH."

That is what Edwards & Parker, merchants of Plains, Ga., say of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, for rheumatism, lame back, deep seated and muscular pains. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

An effort is being made, and the Grand Army of the Republic is reported to be deeply interested in it, says the New York Times, to have a bronze tablet, bearing a copy of President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg placed in every college, high school and grammar school in the United States.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



# POSTAL CONGRESS

Fifth Meeting Now in Session  
at Washington.

EVERY COUNTRY REPRESENTED

Deliberations Are All in  
French.

The First International Convention  
Was Proposed by an  
American.

The Postal Union Convention, which meets every six years, opened its session in Washington on the 5th of May, in the assembly hall of the Corcoran Art building. This is the fifth convention that has been held, the first having convened in Bern, Switzerland, in 1874. They are held every six years, and it is expected that every country embraced in the Postal Union shall be represented by a special delegate or by a proxy, who may be a representative of the country resident where the convention is held. Hawaii sent none, but it is understood that Mr. Hastings was commissioned to represent this Republic at the convention now in session at Washington. The Postal Union now includes every Government in the world, China and Corea having this year joined, and sent delegates to Washington.

The principal objects of the convention are to discuss any proposed changes in rates of postage on letters, papers, parcels, etc., and to make such changes in the service as experience has shown to be necessary. One proposition is to allow foreign letters of more than half ounce to be carried for 5 cents. Another is to reduce the transit charges for carrying mails across foreign territories, as for instance, the European and Australian mails across America. In this matter, the United States and France are largely interested, the revenue of France from this source being very large. The extension of the parcels post system, now very generally established throughout Europe, will also come up for discussion, with a view of bringing the United States into the same. Another matter is the extension of the money order system beyond its present limits, and to render it more uniform and perhaps cheaper than it now is. Other matters will, no doubt, be brought up for discussion during the session. The business of the convention is done entirely in French, and no reporters or spectators are permitted to be present. However, reporters of the press were notified that full reports would be furnished to them, of such portions of the proceedings as it might be proper to make public, and at such hours as would suit the newspapers.

Long before the hour of opening the convention Corcoran Hall was filled with delegates, says the Washington Star, who made a striking and picturesque group. The majority of the gentlemen were attired in full dress, with white gloves, but a number of them wore military uniforms, wearing side arms. The profusion of decorations worn by the delegates was as notable as the insignias were brilliant and beautiful. Jeweled stars, gem-encrusted emblems and a large variety of other emblems significant of the honors conferred upon their wearers by potentates and governments were displayed. Some of the delegates wore as many as a dozen decorations of this character hanging pendant from brilliant ribbons around their necks, pinned to coat lapels or bosoms or held by broad, bright scarfs that encircled their bodies. The Danish and Italian representatives were attired in military uniform, heavily embroidered with gold, and the Russians wore velvet cloaks with many silver buttons, while golden spurs hung at the heels of their parent leather riding boots. The Japanese wore the military uniform of that empire, and the Korean and Chinese representatives were attired in the court dress of the nations they represented.

The conversation among the delegates buzzed in a dozen different languages, the little groups of delegates from the same country talking together in their native tongues, but quickly using French when addressing their remarks to others. Everything possible had been arranged for the convenience of the visitors. Lists of the delegates, with their city addresses as far as could be ascertained, were distributed, and on the tables were copies of the plan of the "Grand Salle des Sessions," as the main hall where the congress is held is called. The position of each desk was denoted and the names of the delegates who occupy them printed across the face.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a line was formed and the delegates proceeded to the grand hall. The scene here was a memorable one. Had the handsome desks been removed the gathering would have given one the impression of an assembly for a social function of the most distinguished character. The exquisite decorations and furnishings of the apartments, the crimson hangings of the walls, with the brilliant colors of the coats of arms and the flags of the nations represented in the congress, arranged about them, the green foliage plants, the flowers massed in the corners, and the gleaming and scintillating jewels of the decorations, and the flashing gold of the uniforms, made a picture whose beauty could be but faintly conveyed by a description in words.

Postmaster General Cass called the audience to order, and welcomed them to the capital of the American Republic, in an address too lengthy to be re-

produced in full. One paragraph, stating how the Postal Union originated, will be read with interest, by Americans especially.

"Postmaster General Blair, on August 1, 1862, in a communication addressed to Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, proposed an international conference of postal delegates to recommend measures looking to the revision, simplification and uniformity of the international postal arrangements; and the Department of State submitted the proposition to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Ecuador. Favorable responses were received from all the Governments named, and at Paris on the second Monday of the following May, the first international conference assembled. Out of this idea of an international conference grew the larger idea of a permanent Universal Postal Union and the first congress of this union met in the hall of the National Senate of Switzerland in September, 1874. The treaty creating this union went into effect on the 1st of July, 1875."

Before closing his address, he referred touching to the recent sudden death of Dr. von Stephan, the Postmaster General of Germany, who had held office for over 30 years. The following anecdote is narrated of him, showing what made him so popular in that country:

"His career was a remarkable one, and he richly deserves the distinction of being called the 'Father of the Universal Postal Union.' He was what is known in this country as a 'self-made man.' As an humble, awkward youth, he entered the postal service of Germany in the lowest grade, and his future was, in fact, so unpromising that after a short probation his superior officer advised him to resign, and go into some other business if he wished to make a success. But von Stephan did not heed this advice, and continued in the service, working his way gradually upward, round by round, until he reached the top of the ladder as a member of the Emperor's Cabinet and Postmaster General of the German Empire."

## FOURTH ON MAUI

Preparations for Suitable  
Celebration.

Plantations Putting in Pumps.  
Road Building, Progresses.  
Shipping News.

MAUI, May 19.—The citizens of Hana held a meeting May 3d at Hana Post Office to arrange for the proper celebration of the coming Fourth of July. Messrs. Ovenden, Miller, Onsted and Witroek were appointed a committee of arrangements. The program of events will probably consist of rifle matches, a pistol match, a tug-of-war, a horizontal greasy pole extended over the water, a grand luan, etc. K. S. Gjerdrum, manager of Hana plantation, has offered three medals—gold, silver and bronze—to be shot for with rifles. There is another contest of like nature for a gold medal, which must be won twice, and which N. Onsted has already won once. A luan is now being built near the landing for the proposed luan.

Walluku people will attend the races at Spreckelsville Park, Kahului, and Makawao residents will probably organize a picnic party on the great American holiday.

Spreckelsville boasts of some ice-cream parlors whose walls have the vivid coloring of turkey red. Refreshments are dispensed while waiting for the train.

Wednesday evening (the 27th) Lahaina teachers will entertain their friends at the residence of Hon. W. Y. Horner. A farce, entitled, "An Economical Boomerang," will be one of the events of the program.

Quite a jolly lot of Makawao men will attend the coming jury term to be held at Walluku June 2d. Messrs. D. D. Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, J. J. Hair, W. O. Aiken and C. W. Baldwin are among the number. Hana people are fortunate in regard to being drawn on the jury. It costs the Government too much for traveling expenses, and so no jurors are taken from Hana. The calendar this term is neither very extensive nor exciting.

The Maui Board of Registration will return from Molokai on the 26th.

Captain Althorn of Lahaina plantation is spending a hundred thousand dollars or more in obtaining additional water for irrigation.

The Messrs. Sinclair are putting in the pump, etc., which will irrigate between 600 and 1,000 acres. There are six wells joined together, three in a line.

The season's crop of Olowalu plantation is 1,100 tons.

They are working the Lahaina-Walluku carriage road from both ends. On the Lahaina side they have been blasting through solid rock. It is prophesied that the road will be completed by September of this year.

The British ship Dalecarlia, Jones master, sailed today for New York, via Cape Horn, with 2,650 tons of Paila, Spreckelsville and Hamakua sugar. This is the largest cargo ever shipped from Kahului, and the second shipment of sugar to New York. The ship is the fastest on the route, and the freight on the 2,650 tons amounted to \$15,250, at the rate of \$5 a ton. The ship carried a crew of 25 men.

The weather is warm and dry.

Case of Strickle.

An Wa, a Chinese laundryman, about 47, was found hanging by a cord attached to a beam in room 18 of the house in which he had been living. He had been working for the laundry for some time, and his death was a surprise to his neighbors.

Postmaster General Cass called the audience to order, and welcomed them to the capital of the American Republic, in an address too lengthy to be re-

must have been dead several hours, and left no remains, so the shooter may have been down at about 5 o'clock. The police were notified. About 7 o'clock Captain Hookano and Dr. Kane went to the wash house to make an investigation. Particulars were found as above related. No cause could be learned for the action of the deceased. As it was a plain and simple case of suicide, the body was left for the friends of the deceased to bury.

## YANKEE SAILORS

Uncle Sam Looks After  
Distressed Tars.

Not Forced to Ship Out of Foreign Ports—Care of the Sick.

"The idea that United States Consuls compel sailors to ship out of Honolulu on a vessel other than the one on which they arrive is a mistaken one," said Vice Consul General W. Porter Boyd yesterday. "Sailors ship on a vessel for a round trip and if they succeed in getting away from it here and then come to us for assistance afterward, and are willing to ship on another vessel we try and secure one for him. If he is an American citizen sailor and deserts on account of cruelty, as it some times happens, and is willing to reshut, but there is no chance for him at once, we provide for him out of the fund for that purpose until we can find a vessel."

"The United States Congress appropriates \$50,000 per annum for the assistance of American citizen sailors in foreign ports."

But if the man declines to ship on the vessel we provide, his allowance is cut off and the Hawaiian Government deals with the man under the alien law. We never force men to ship under any circumstances. Take the case of shipwrecked mariners; most of them landing here would rather work their way back to the Coast and have some money landing than to be sent back as passengers. Our laws permit us to send them by steamer or sail, if they do not want to ship. When they go by steamer the company collects the regular steamer passage rate, \$25. If by sail the cost is \$10, provided the voyage does not extend beyond 30 days; over that rate is \$20. It is only a year ago when we sent the crew of the Mattie A. Dyer, 13 in number, to San Francisco by the Australia. The United States looks after her merchant marine, no matter what may be said but every case is pretty thoroughly investigated.

"Now then as to rewards. The idea that a reward is out for every sailor who deserts a ship is a mistake. The captain is responsible for his crew up to a certain point and he is supposed to see that the members do not get away. If the captain requests the consul to post a reward it is for \$5, provided the man is caught within the city limits, but if it is anywhere on the outside the reward is doubled and all expenses of capture is added. If the man is caught before the vessel leaves he is put back on her, if not he is handled by the authorities unless he tells us that he desires to go away. Some people think the men should be forced to leave, else the port would be overloaded with runaway sailors. As a matter of fact the places of the runaway men have to be taken by others so that the supply and demand is about equal. Occasionally a man deserts his ship and keeps from the police for weeks. In the meantime making acquaintances and possibly securing work that is lucrative and which pleases him better than the sea. If his story can be verified and the man has the appearance of a good citizen, or brings some reputable person who is willing to become surety that the man will not become a charge, we use our influence with Captain Fuller and secure his discharge from the ship. Captain Fuller, you understand who has the power to do this."

"There is another phase of this business that the public may not be aware of: If a sailor becomes ill on the voyage and arrives here unfit for work we collect from the ship all his wages that are in arrears and one month in advance and send him to the hospital and keep him there at a cost of \$1.50 per day until he is well enough to leave. If the amount collected is not sufficient to defray the expenses the money is used from the appropriation. On the other hand, if he recovers before the amount received from the ship is expended, the balance is given him on his discharge from the hospital. If he is too weak to work and wants to be sent to the coast we look out for him, and if he is ill when he reaches port he is entitled to treatment in the marine hospital. Every dollar that is paid out on account of American sailors must be accounted for by vouchers. I have five sailors now that we are looking out for and when they are ready to ship we will try and provide ships for them."

"You will understand that there is a difference between American citizen sailors and American sailors. The latter may be of any nationality but sailing on American ships. One of that class might arrive here on any vessel flying the American flag, and in some way get into trouble or be naturally bad and get detected in committing a crime. I would do nothing to ship him to the United States if I knew it, but with an American citizen it is different—his home is supposed to be in the United States, and if he is in distress here and wishes to return we will help him—either as a sailor or a passenger."

Target Marking.

An improvement has been made in the way of marking at the military rifle range, Kakaia. Shot marks, consisting of small disks, three inches in diameter, are so arranged that they mark the shot precisely as it occurs. The disk is inserted in the bullet hole.

Case of Strickle.

An Wa, a Chinese laundryman, about 47, was found hanging by a cord attached to a beam in room 18 of the house in which he had been living. He had been working for the laundry for some time, and his death was a surprise to his neighbors.

New Linotype Record.

LEADVILLE, Col., May 5.—Lee Reilly, a well-known linotype operator, has again broken the world's record for fast type-setting. In seven hours and ten minutes, with the linotype running ninety revolutions a minute, he set 105,300 ems of nonpareil on The Leadville Herald-Democrat. His former record of \$3,900 on the New York Tribune was beaten by M. M. Baker of Seattle, who set \$5,800, and by Eugene W. Taylor of Denver, who set 101,800 last week.

An English M. P. has offered \$5,000 and a plot of land towards the erection of a technical school at Padham.

## Weakened Vitality IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

Appetite Improved

almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,  
AGENTS.

## SUMMER TIME IS HERE

Your goods displayed in the windows will be ruined unless something is done to prevent the sun shining upon them. Have you ever considered the advisability of putting up a canvas awning? One of these in front of your windows will save you hundreds of dollars in a year --many times the cost and will add to the appearance of the building.

## We Make Awnings

for private residences and add to the comfort of the occupants.

For warm climates the most comfortable couches are those upholstered in a fine grade of matting.

## We Make 'Em

And we do all kinds of upholstery work.

## J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.  
KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

## Attention, Amateur Photographers!

\$2,853

TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 130  
PRIZES.

The Eastman Kodak Company have decided to award the above prizes to amateur photographers, for the best Pictures and Lantern Slides made from their Transparent Film.

## TRY

All Kodakers are entitled to compete for the prizes. The Pictures will be exhibited and the competition will be decided in London.

## YOUR

All persons desirous of entering the competition must have specimens at Rochester, N. Y., before September 1, 1897.

## LUCK

For further information call on us, and we shall be pleased to serve you.

## Hollister Drug Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
Eastman Kodak Company.

## For Revenue Only

Are we selling our large line of merchandise. Our system of water filtration combined in the

## NATURAL STONE FILTERS

cannot be surpassed. The water, as it percolates, rids itself of all impurities and flows out of the tap a health-giving beverage. Our

## ICE CHESTS and REFRIGERATORS

are built expressly to suit the most fastidious. Meat and provisions kept in these cold storage vaults last longer than in any other chest. We know what to handle and are careful in selecting only the most serviceable and advantageous styles of

## STOVES and RANGES,

because our patrons like to do their cooking in a comparatively cool atmosphere. Our "bakers" and "broilers" are modeled "to do the work" and housewives appreciate this fact.

We have on hand a large variety of these stoves and ranges, and many Honolulu homes are already made bright and comfortable through the purchase of one of them from us. We would desire nothing better than an inspection of our varied line of hardware. The public can be suited at our store and they have found out this important fact as our sales prove.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. G. Pilger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.  
A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.  
Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caudex Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Doughnuts and Cakes, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

## H. HACKFELD & CO.

## W. H. RICE, Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

## Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

## Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE,

LIHUE, KAUAI.

## CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

## Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit endorsement to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of non-chronic cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, COMPASS LINE, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.







